

tributed to swell the Government expenditures. Of this, I have positive knowledge, in regard to the votes in the Senate, and am equally certain in regard to the votes in the House of Representatives, of the fact. If proofs were wanting of the truth of this assertion, abundant evidence may be found in the frequent use which General Jackson found himself bound to make of his constitutional negative, in regard to bills of that character. He was determined to pay off the Public Debt, and bring down the duties to a revenue point, if practicable, and the American System Party, now mostly among the modern *schisms*, were determined if possible, to prevent it. Such was the frequent use that he felt himself called on to make of the constitutional negative power, to prevent wasteful extravagance on unconstitutional objects, that he was denounced by the present economical opposition, as a tyrant, who defeated the Legislative will! That this was the language held, almost unanimously, by that branch of the opposition belonging to the American System Party, the history of those times is replete with evidence. In his speech, in 1834, denouncing the removal of the Deposites, Mr. Clay, the great leader of that party, in his strictures on the exercise of executive power by General Jackson, said, "the power of Internal Improvement lies crushed beneath the veto. The System of protection of American industry was snatched from impending destruction at the late session, &c." These facts abundantly show, what party were for high duties and expenditures, and what party were for reducing them.

I distinctly affirm, likewise, that the opposition in Congress, during the period alluded to, have as a body, by far exceeded the friends of the Administration, in the number and frequency of their votes to allow the numerous private claims, annually before Congress, the magnitude of which, has contributed immensely to swell the public expenditures, and the justice of which is not only in a majority of cases very questionable, but often without the slightest foundation. A striking instance of this, is to be found in the vote of the Senate, in 1835, on the bill to allow the claims of certain merchants of the United States, who had suffered by French spoliation prior to 1800. That bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House, at the period alluded to, which I consider had not the semblance of justice to recommend it, proposing to allow the merchants interested *five millions of dollars* out of the public Treasury. The vote which passed it, was an entire opposition vote, with the exception of two or three friends only, of the Administration, who supported it. The same remarks are applicable in the main, to that corrupt system of pensioning Bank Editors and others, by which the public Treasury has been subjected to a charge of the enormous sum of *upwards of a million of dollars*, in the space of eight or ten years past, by resolutions authorizing the purchase of books, not for the public library, but for distribution among members of Congress, and for distribution in the various other directions pointed out in the resolutions. These resolutions have, in the Senate, certainly been voted for by the opposition as a body, with a few of the friends of the Administration, acting with them; but the latter as a body, almost universally voting against them. The practice has been, for each House to vote such sums as it chose, for objects of that kind, without requiring the concurrence of the other. When the opposition party had the majority in the Senate, as they did, for three or four sessions, a few years past, to such an extent was this extravagant expenditure carried by them, that the House of Representatives, a majority of which was friendly to the Administration, inserted a provision in one of the appropriation bills, requiring that *both Houses* should concur before the public money should be appropriated to such purposes, *beyond the ordinary public printing*. What was the course of the new converts to economy in both Houses, as a body? In the Senate, they voted to strike out the provision of the House, and most of the opposition in the House, when the bill was returned, voted to sustain their friends in the Senate. Thus asserting, the monstrous principle, that either House, without the check or control of the other, could make the most wasteful appropriations for purposes of that kind, and which are clearly unconstitutional. And yet the increase of the contingent expenses of Congress, of which these items have been the principal cause, figures constantly in the columns of Bank Editors, and in the speeches of Bank Orators, as one of the charges of extravagance, for which the Administration is to be held accountable! Nothing more strongly illustrates the dishonorable character of the weapon resorted to by party violence, to effect its purposes, than does this circumstance.

In one respect the friends of the Administration have made liberal appropriations of the public money. To effect the removal of the Indians West of the Mississippi and to subject to culture and civilization, the immense territory, held to some extent, in nearly all the Southern States by them, has been a cardinal principle of policy, from the commencement of General Jackson's Administration, to this time. The South has not only in this way become relieved of a most troublesome and dangerous portion of its population, but it has acquired possession of a portion of its soil, which is among the most valuable and fertile, of any in its wide extended borders. Under this policy, not only has long delayed justice been done it, but justice has been done in another respect. Prior to the commencement of this policy, much the larger share of the public money had always been expended at the North. The effect of it has been to return to the South, much of that amount which has been taken from her, by unjust taxation. Nor has this policy been productive of advantage alone in these points of view, but even tested as an economical measure, will, in that aspect prove of great benefit to the nation. If I am not in error, more than one hundred millions of acres have been acquired by treaty from the Indians, since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's Administration, in the new States and Territories, besides the lands acquired in the old States, the proceeds of which they themselves will be entitled to. The lands thus acquired, will probably yield double the amount paid for them, and will form an invaluable fund, to aid in defraying the expenses of the General Government for years to come.

The Indian wars and the removal of the Indians, have for some years past constituted by far the heaviest charge on the Treasury. They do not belong to the ordinary class of the public expenditures, but are temporary, and are now in a great measure about to cease, when the sum required, will be greatly lessened, to carry on the Government.

That the violent denunciations of Indian Treaties, by many of the opposition, and the support given to the Indians, particularly by the financial portion of that party to the North, has contributed much to embarrass the policy of the Government, and to increase the expense attending it, cannot be doubted. While therefore, it must be admitted, that under any administration, no

matter how vigilant, abuses in this kind of expenditure will take place, at the same time truth and justice point to the course of the opposition, which instigated resistance among the Indians to this wise and humane policy, as one of the principal causes of the large expense which the Government was compelled either to incur, or to abandon altogether its system of Indian emigration.

Another charge against the present dominant party, and equally unfounded with that just refuted, is, that which ascribes to them, the entire proscription and exclusion from office, of their political opponents. Never has a charge been made which was more thoroughly destitute of truth! At the very time when the demagogue, cry, made by the opposition from one end of the Union to the other, of "Gold and Silver for the office holders and rags for the people," assumed its loudest note, I have not the slightest doubt, but a large majority of their own partisans were, and still continue to be, the recipients of Government bounty, arising from official station. If those now in the enjoyment of "the spoils" to use the honorable name attached by the Federal party to the offices of the Government of the people, were despoiled of their places and salaries, I cannot for a moment doubt, but that a majority of the victims would be found among their own partisans. Even in the city of Washington, there is not a friend of the Administration in Congress, with whom I have conversed on this subject, that does not express the opinion that a decided majority of those in office at that place, in the respective Departments, are of the opposition party. In this State, I have just as little doubt but that two-thirds of those holding office under the General Government, including postmasters, are of the same political complexion. The Federal party cannot be ignorant that many of the most lucrative offices of the General Government are held by their own partisans in North Carolina; and yet the cry of office holders! office holders! proscription! proscription! is incessantly thrown at their investiture. What will satisfy them? Nothing, I believe, but the possession of the entire "spoils," and the expulsion of every Democrat from office and public station in the State.

Permit me now, gentlemen, to make a few remarks having some personal relation to myself and to the position which I at this time occupy towards those who have delegated to me, in part, the high and important trust of representing them. I am fully sensible of the delicacy of the ground on which I tread. To say nothing of it, on such an occasion as this, would probably subject me among political adversaries to the imputation of concealment and evasion. To speak of it will likewise most probably call down on me their censure. I shall act, then, as I think suited to the crisis and speak my sentiments frankly.

The very extraordinary efforts, since the late elections in this State, made by the entire bank and Federal press, acting in concert in every part of the State, to produce excitement in the public mind against my honorable colleague and myself, by charging us with acting in opposition to the will of the State, in our votes in the Senate of the United States, will be my apology for all alluding to the subject, in the mode in which I shall do it. Nor should I notice it at all, if it were in my own opinion confined to the mere ostensible actors in the scene, but believing as I do, that this movement is instigated by those who do not choose to appear openly, and some of whom perhaps hope contingently to profit by it; I consider myself called on to notice it. Never has party violence, in its most wild and unbridled career, exhibited itself in a character more grossly inconsistent, than is exhibited in this instance! But a short time since, the Federal party contended that instructions to Senators were unconstitutional and of no force; now they demand, through their organs, the resignation of the Senators from this State, before any instructions have been given, in a language of insolence and coarseness better suited to the Marats and Dantons of revolutionary France, than to those who have arrogated to themselves an exclusive devotion to law and order. Assuming to themselves the right exclusively to judge of and determine public opinion, they are not willing to await the decision of the representatives of the people in the general assembly, but demand instant resignation. I must, as one of the Senators of the State, be excused if I prefer waiting the decision of those who have the right to determine, instead of receiving as the public voice, the language of the Bank press and of violent party leaders.

The democratic party have never contended for any other mode of instruction to Senators than that of the State Legislatures, by resolutions expressing their sentiments. I took that ground myself in the discussion on the removal of the Deposites, and have uniformly, before and since, maintained it, asserting at the same time that a Senator was bound to pursue the independent dictates of his own judgment in the absence of such instructions. But that when such instructions were sent to him by the Legislature of his State, they were to be considered mandatory and binding and that he is bound to obey or resign. I occupy the same ground precisely now. I did then, neither advancing an inch nor receding an inch. This ground was then too democratic for the federalists, now it is not ultra enough for them. Last year they took the ground that the Senators of this State were instructed by the election of Members to the House of Representatives; now they take the ground that they are instructed by the Governor's election. To show the absurdity of this newly invented mode of instructing, let us test it by a very plain case. As this doctrine, if true, would in effect take the right of instruction from the hands of the people, and bestow it on the respective public functionaries just named, it would be necessary for the Senators to ascertain their opinions on all questions of importance before voting. If their elections are to be considered as instructions, their opinions must necessarily be consulted, to inform the Senator what kind of instructions he had received. Let us suppose a case which might well happen, namely, that on the question of a national bank the Governor thought one way and a majority of the Representatives another. Whose opinions are to be respected by the Senators? Nothing more strongly exposes, to call it by a mild name, the utter absurdity of this newly discovered invention in the doctrine of instruction. The Federal party have always been opposed to the right of instruction, and the doctrine now maintained by their organs is in substance a denial of the right to the people, and is a miserable delusion which would place the whole question in the power of the Federal party themselves. The democratic mode of instruction, by resolutions, passed by the State Legislature, who are by the Constitution the agents to elect Senators, is simple and admits of no pretension; and in that, is perhaps objectionable to the party opposing it. It is the only practicable mode of ascertaining public sentiment, as it is impossible for the people of the State to meet together in one assembly to instruct. If, at any time, it shall be the pleasure of the

legislature of this State to pass resolutions of instruction, I shall endeavor faithfully to carry out their wishes on my part, unless I am required to do an act contrary to my convictions of constitutional principle and duty. In the latter case, honorable as I deem the high trust which has been confided to me by the State, "a private station, would become the post of honor."

It can now no longer be a matter of doubt that the great issue before the country, and which it will be called on to decide at the next Presidential election, is between Mr. Clay and a great National Bank on the one hand, and on the other, the present Chief Magistrate of the nation and no Bank. On these two issues the contest will turn, and on them the battle will be lost and won. Under the banner of the former, the Bank party, the Federalists as a body, the high tariff party, and the Abolitionists, will be found fighting. Under the latter, the great Democratic party of the entire Union, united in opposition alike to Bank and Federal domination, to a system of high duties, and to the dangerous schemes of fanatic incendiaries against Southern institutions.

The doctrines of the Democratic party, based on equal rights to individuals, and justice to every section of the country, afford common ground for the lovers of our Republican institutions to meet and act on, from every quarter of the Union. The doctrines of their opponents, founded in a spirit of monopoly, and having fanaticism for their ally, are violative of the two first, and eminently dangerous to the peace and integrity of the latter.

Before concluding, permit me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the brightening prospects which again begin to beam from every quarter of the Union, on the cause and principles which it is our pride and pleasure to support. Struck down as our country has been by a paralysis, inflicted on it by the diseases of the paper system, it has begun to recover. The power of the people, and the energies of a free Government, are once more asserting their rights and privileges over a combination of banking monopolies and political parties, which threatened to bring them, at one time, to their feet.

The dark and lowering cloud, which lately hung with such disastrous portent over all our land, is fast clearing away, and yielding to a serene and brighter sky. The glorious victory lately achieved by our far distant, but gallant Democratic brethren of Maine, preceded as it was by others in the Northwest and Southwest, is a certain presage of the success of our cause. Followed up by another, and yet another victory, as I believe it certainly will be, the patriot who loves the free institutions of his country, can pronounce the gladdening words, "All is well, and the Republic is safe!"



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, November 7, 1839.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE BANK.

Important Constitutional Question.

We learn that a case has been made in Northampton, with the view of bringing before the Supreme Court the decision of the question, "whether State residence and the payment of a tax entitles the person to vote for the Commons in any county in which he might at the time be a resident?" Judge SAUNDERS held that the payment of a tax & twelve months' residence in the county, "immediately" preceding the day of election, were necessary to qualify the party to vote. From this decision there is an appeal; so that the Supreme Court will have the opportunity of settling this much contested question.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble in this city on Monday week. The capital not being prepared for the accommodation of the members, rooms have been fitted up in the large new brick building, corner of Fayetteville and Market streets, recently erected by our enterprising citizen, B. B. SMITH, Esq. We have looked into the apartments, and think the members will consider every thing relative to the rooms as quite comfortable and in good taste.

THE CAPITOL.

The Western Carolinian of the 1st inst. in speaking of the work of the capital says, "if half the complaints as to the manner in which it has been conducted, are true—and they demand consideration—the Legislature ought to appoint new managers." For our own part, we have heard of no complaint as to the conduct of the managers. They serve the public, we believe, without remuneration; and altho' this circumstance should not exempt them from censure for any wilful mismanagement, they are entitled, on all scores, to justice and a fair hearing. The charges should be specifically made, that the commissioners may know what the accusations are; and then if they cannot acquit themselves, let them be subject to public indignation. We have no political partialities, and no very strong personal predilections to consult; but believing there are no grounds for accusations against them, public justice requires that there should be no impeachment of their private honor, without a cause.

We sometime ago asked a question, without any accusatory remark, concerning the hoisting of the flag on the capitol, on account of a federal "whig" triumph. It afterwards appeared that the commissioners knew nothing of the circumstance.—Should a like vagary occur, we shall again draw public attention to it—as we will now to any thing definite that may appear against them; but we repeat, that we do not believe there is any ground for censure, but that they rather deserve the thanks of the community for a faithful and disinterested discharge of duty.

PORT OF BEAUFORT.

We insert the communication setting forth the claims of the port of Beaufort, with pleasure. We hope all parts of the State will, in their turn, come in for a due share of public solicitude, without cherishing a policy that may depress the enterprises already in progress, and which are identified with the prosperity of the Commonwealth. The most effectual way to serve new projects, is to finish those already begun.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

We observe that the federal presses of North Carolina have been led into several errors in regard to the recent elections, by their New York brethren, who, no doubt, intentionally misrepresent the returns in hopes to operate on the elections of that State.

The feds say they have from 17 to 23 majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The truth is, that the democratic republicans have a majority of nine on joint ballot. The Pennsylvania Reporter says, "our friends may rest perfectly satisfied that our calculations are correct."

The following table exhibits the true statement of parties:

	Dem.	Feds and Anti-masons
Senate,	15	18
House,	56	44
	71	62
	62	—

Democratic majority 9

But the most important deception is that which respects members of Congress. It is represented that the feds have a gain of 3, and that of the 93 members recently elected, each party has 46. The following table is undoubtedly correct; and in this the delegation of Georgia is given to the federalists; though we are assured by the Georgia papers that two thirds of their members will go for the Independent Treasury.

	1836.		1838.	
	FEDS.	ADM.	FEDS.	ADM.
Louisiana,	2	1	3	0
Illinois,	1	2	—	2
Missouri,	—	2	—	2
Vermont,	4	1	3	1†
Maine,	4	4	2	6
New Jersey,	6	—	1	5
Georgia,	1	8	9	—
South Carolina,	7	2	1	8
Ohio,	11	8	8	11
Pennsylvania,	11	17	10	17†
	47	45	37	52

* Mr. STUART (fed.) has the certificate of election, and Mr. DOUGLAS (dem. rep.) has a majority of the votes of the district. We have included neither in the table.

† Mr. JOHN SMITH (dem. rep.) had a majority of votes, but the election has been referred back to the people, and we have not included him in the table.

‡ We have not included the Third District, as the election will be contested.

§ In Illinois the democratic republican majority in the Legislature is five on joint ballot—the statements of federal whiggery to the contrary notwithstanding.

¶ In a table that we published a few weeks ago, showing the time of the meeting of the Legislatures of the different States, an error occurred in that of North Carolina; it should have been the Third Monday in November, instead of the second as there stated.

RAIL ROAD TO WAYNESBOROUGH.

We have heard much conversation about a rail road from this city to Waynesborough. The subject is important to the citizens of this place and Wilmington, as well as those on the line of communication; indeed we think it a road in which the western section of the State is much interested.—West India commodities can always be purchased on favorable terms in Wilmington, which will be readily exchanged for the products of the west.—We do not intend to enter into this subject at present, but should be glad if public attention were directed to it. We know that the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road company desire that this road should be built, and we know also that many in this section are very anxious for it. What will prevent its being made?

§ We recollect some years ago of hearing a man boast of having enjoyed a "free gospel" for the several years which he had belonged to a particular church. Believing that the gospel is free in all the churches, in the scriptural sense of the term, we asked a friend for light upon the subject. We were told that when neighbor B. belonged to another church, he paid his \$10 or \$20 per year for the support of the preacher, but since he had joined the M's he paid nothing—and this was what he called a "free gospel." Such sort of errors are very annoying, and ought to be corrected. We should not be surprised if some few persons, before a hundred years expire, should take the same notion into their heads concerning a free press.

A GOOD JOKE.

The New York Evening Post says that a couple of distinguished federal gentlemen met a few days since in one of the cars from Philadelphia, and after the usual salutations, one of them remarked, "Well, I think the Whig cause is looking up."—"Yes," replied the other, "it can't look otherwise, for it is flat on its back."

§ The celebrated Indian warrior, Black Hawk, died at his camp, on the Des Moines, a large river of the State of Missouri, on the 3rd ult. aged seventy-three years.

§ JAMES D. DOTEY, democratic republican, is elected to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, over Gen. Jones and a Mr. Barnett.

§ Mr. JOSEPH LANCASTER, the founder of the Lancasterian system of education in this country, died recently in New York, from wounds received by being knocked down and run over by a horse and carriage, carelessly left by Mr. GEO. TAPPAN of that city, while he transacted business in a store.

VERMONT SENATOR.

The Hon. SAMUEL PHELPS is chosen to succeed Mr. Swift in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March next. His majority in the House was 1, and in the Senate 2. It is said that no man of the opposition could be more acceptable to the democratic party of the State.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Fort Mellon, East Florida, October 21, 1838.

"There are some Indians at Tampa Bay, apparently at their old policy of endeavoring to delay the movements against them, by pointing out prospects of a general surrender. Gen. TAYLOR, it is said, believes them to be sincere, and at the same time carries on his operations as though they were not. If they have the least sincerity, it is believed that this early re-occupation of the abandoned posts by the 4th Artillery, will oblige them to make a more unreserved avowal of it. The destruction of Forts, however, and other works, during the past summer, indicates a hostile state of feeling, which will hardly subside, we think into one of voluntary emigration."

MEETING IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

A meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county took place in Wilmington on the 31st ult. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in this city in December next, viz: Wm. B. Meares, John Hill, A. Anderson, A. Lazarus, James Kerr, P. K. Dickinson, N. N. Nixon, L. H. Marsteller, Major Walter Gwynn, Jeremiah Lippitt, Wm. C. Lord, Joshua James, E. P. Hall, John A. Taylor, R. W. Brown, and J. C. Devane.

INVITATION TO MEMBERS, &c.

The following appears in the Wilmington Advertiser of the 2d inst.

Town Meeting.—A meeting of the citizens of New Hanover and Town of Wilmington, was held in the Court House in said town, 31st October, 1838. The meeting was called to order, and Thos. H. Wright, Esq. appointed Chairman, and J. A. LILLINGTON, Secretary.

On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq. Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five persons, respectfully to invite the members of the General Assembly, the Governor and Council, and the Board of Internal Improvement, to visit this Town, via the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to partake of the hospitality of the citizens, and that said committee be authorized to make suitable arrangements for their reception.

The following committee was then appointed by the Chair, viz: R. H. Cowan, W. B. Meares, L. H. Marsteller, John McRae, and John Hill, Esquires.

§ Thomas N. Roberts is appointed Postmaster at Jackson, Northampton co., and William J. Roberts, at Buffalo Hill, Orange co., N. C.

§ The Courier informs us that all danger is over in regard to the fever in the city of Charleston. Ice was observed there on the 30th ult.

CRUMBS FOR FEDERAL WHIGGERY.

The prosperity of the country, in despite of all the federal prognostics of ruin, is alarming to the hopes of panic and humbug. The New York Evening Post of the 30th ult. says—

We learn that the Custom House is daily crowded with people attending to their entries and clearances. The clerks have their hands full, and every department is alive with activity. The port of New York presents at this present moment an appearance of as great commercial activity as at any time during the year 1836, when every thing was at the topmost verge of prosperity.

§ The following characteristic anecdote is related by the New Haven Register. The bank director takes a very correct view of the policy of federal whiggery.

"A bank director in this city, after reading the election returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania, remarked to a brother director, 'I told you that it would be just so if the banks resumed specie payments! Had the banks gone on, and resolved one and all not to resume until a National Bank had been chartered, as Mr. BIDDLE proposed, that loco-foco VAN BUREN never could have been re-elected—but now, you see he is carrying all before him.'"

FEDERAL ORTHODOXY.

BIDDLE AND THE BANK. We believe the points insisted upon by the orthodox federal whig press of North Carolina, are Henry Clay, a National Bank, and opposition to the independent treasury, and whatever may be proposed by Mr. Van Buren. But how they will manage their affairs now that their northern brethren have abandoned the Bank, is a question not easily answered.

The Salisbury Watchman takes strong ground on this subject. That paper of the 27th ult. says, in some comments on Mr. Brown's Speech—"Mr. Brown ought to know if he does not know, that if party success, regardless of public good, was the aim of the Whigs, their readiest road to their object, would be to drop the Bank." Well; the northern federalists have dropped the Bank, and by the editor's own showing party success and not public good, is the aim of federal whiggery; to which they have taken the readiest road by declaring that a National Bank is not necessary. Only defeat the sub-treasury and give the federalists the power, and they will do all sorts of things for the people—even, as Mr. Webster says, "take care of the rich that the rich may take care of the poor."

The editor further says that it would be a "mean desertion of principle for expediency, to abjure" the Bank. A number of the northern "whig" presses have abjured it; and shall we accord with the editor and say they have abjured their principles for expediency. Most assuredly. They know the people will not tolerate a National Bank, and therefore, on the ground of expediency, the federalists pretend that they do not want one. They, at the same time, ask the people to defeat the independent treasury, knowing that this would be a principal move towards the establishment of their idol—for the issue now to be tried, is a National Bank or an Independent Treasury.

In the progress of the war of the federal and moneyed power against the government, they have, as the New York Evening Post well says, "gone on from step to step in their attempts at humbugging the people, until encouraged by success, they have not hesitated to maintain that black was white and white black, and that two and two made six; and all who denied these sound propositions, were denounced as Loco Focos and destructives. In this system of imposition and humbugging Nick Biddle has been the chief wizard; he had but to wave his wand and he could change the substance into the shadow and the shadow into the substance; he could convert credit into capital, and capital into credit. He could even turn gold into something utterly worthless, and make a large portion of the intelligent whigs believe in the 'gold humbug.'—He could even change the nature of moral principles, and make it a virtue to violate contracts, and refuse to pay debts; he could make good faith and honesty disreputable and bankruptcy and fraud commendable and honorable."

Every untoward event in the commercial world; incidents that resulted from the misfortunes and sometimes from the villainy of bankrupts; the fruits of an unwise expansion of the bank issues and the subsequent contraction, were all charged to some act of the government, which neither had the design nor the power to produce these results. What are the consequences? The people could not be always deceived; success in humbug had emboldened the federalists, until the absurdity of their assertions and the monstrous deceptions they are daily practicing, have become apparent, and the people are doing justice to an injured and insulted administration by expressing their indignation thro' the ballot box.

Now here is a dilemma! What will the feds do in such a juncture? Why, say they do not want a Bank, particularly—that a United States Bank is

a "so and not so" sort of a thing, that may very well be dispensed with, if the country can do without it. And do they think the people will be again cheated by their pretences. Amazing infatuation.

But there is an important point on which the opposition have falsely rested, and which Mr. Biddle has urged, being the high priest of federal hocus pocus. They have endeavored to make the people believe that the issue was between the credit system, and one purely metallic. Hear what Mr. Biddle says in his letter to John Quincy Adams.

"The credit system of the United States, and the exclusive metallic system, are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other. One or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle too, must be final. If the banks to resume, and are able by sacrificing the community to continue for a few months, it will be conclusively employed at the next elections, to show that the schemes of the Executive are not so destructive as they will prove hereafter."

Well—the Banks have resumed, and what portion of the community has been sacrificed? What honest man fails to obtain credit? What solvent bank is unable to loan its money and do a profitable business? Verily the present age is rife with "great financiers" when such a blundering creature as Biddle is called the "greatest of the age." There is but one way by which he can sustain his greatness, and that is by forcing the government to receive his bills as specie, and the community to circulate them as such to any amount he pleases; and the veriest blockhead in the country, under this system of bolstering credit and giving currency to irredeemable paper, might be as great a man as he.

PROSCRIPTION! PROSCRIPTION!!

We gather some further items, as a comment upon the false and impudent cry of the Federalists about "office holders" and the "proscriptive spirit of the administration."

The Bangor (Maine) Democrat says that there are twenty-two federal postmasters in Hancock county, and that a majority of all the offices in the whole county are held by federalists. In Waldo county there are twelve federal postmasters, or nearly one half. Concerning the former county the Bangor Democrat says: "It has ever been thus from the foundation of the Government, to the shame of the Democratic party be it spoken.—When we put weapons into the hands of our enemies, if they cut our throats it is no better than we deserve. During the late contest, all the Federal postmasters throughout this State have been actively in the field against us. In numerous instances letters have been delayed, Democratic papers suppressed, and all accommodation denied to our friends, while the Federal papers were franked by hundreds, and every favor and facility granted to our opponents. It is surprising to us, with a knowledge of the management of the numerous army of Federal postmasters, that they alone did not defeat the Democracy of the State. Such a state of things must not longer be permitted to exist. It is wrong in principle and pernicious in practice."

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The people are beginning to express their approbation of this leading measure of the Administration, and the opposition to it is becoming less violent. To us it appears one of the plainest propositions ever submitted to the human mind. It is whether the public agents shall have the constitutional control of the public money, and have it so placed as to meet at any moment the necessities of the Government—or whether it shall be under the management of irresponsible corporations, to be used for their benefit and withheld or disbursed at pleasure. We have seen the evil consequences of the latter system, and the people are to consider whether they will render themselves liable to a continuation of known evils, in order to escape the declamatory cry of their opponents about "experiments."

It has been asserted that the public money will not be safe in the hands of public officers; that the Constitutional Treasury is no more than a "Treasury Bank" &c. Those who make these assertions either know nothing of what they are talking about, or intend wilfully to mislead the public. The experiment has been tried in both cases, and the proof is that the public money is incomparably more secure in the hands of public officers than in those of banking incorporations. If a measure is to become odious by attaching to it the word "experiment," every step towards improvement must be brought to an immediate pause. There never was a system that gave rise to so much ridicule as our own happy republican government. Monarchs sneer at it to this day, as an "experiment" of "vulgar dominion," and as at variance with the general opinion of mankind, who sanction the monarchical form as emanating from the Divinity. So they assert that our government is an "experiment" of the "vulgar democracy" in opposition to the desire of man and the will of God. And yet the people of this country feel no disposition to be ridiculed out of their government by the cry of "experiment."

The experiment of a National Bank has been tried, and such has been the result, that almost all the leading men of every political party, have at one time or other declared that it ought to be crushed. In its struggle to sustain itself against the popular will, it was enabled to bring to its support many public presses that had been the most bitter in opposition to it, and many leading statesmen by whom it had been denounced. Public investigation brought about an exposure of the means used by the institution to secure the adherence of its partisans, and the most bare-faced bribery and corruption of the press was made manifest, and the most alarming pecuniary details as regards our public men were exposed.

Those interested in the success of a National Bank, raised a clamor against the Government, and heaped upon the administration reproaches that were only applicable to themselves; they charged the public servants with having brought about the distresses of the community, and endeavored to shift the responsibility of their own acts upon the Executive of the Nation. The false fire was kept up with a spirit worthy of an honest purpose, and with a zeal befitting sincerity of heart; but the people saw the monstrous impositions that had been practised, and the heavy burdens about to be laid upon them, and are driving back the unpriodical horde—not to the "dens" allotted by Mr. Biddle for the people—but to their "palaces" if the term shall please them better.

But to the proof alluded to above. In the "South